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APPLICATION NO.	FI	LING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/646,142	(08/22/2003	Michael A. Risch	2003B085 8932		
23455	7590	02/07/2006		EXAMINER		
EXXONMO 5200 BAYW		HEMICAL COMPANY GRIFFIN, WALTER DEAN				
P.O. BOX 2		C		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
BAYTOWN	AYTOWN, TX 77522-2149					

DATE MAILED: 02/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/646,142	RISCH ET AL.	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Walter D. Griffin	1764	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with t	he correspondence addre	ss
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICAT 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS as, cause the application to become ABAND	TION. be timely filed from the mailing date of this comm ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	·
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 A	ugust 2003.		
	s action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa	nce except for formal matters,	prosecution as to the me	erits is
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11	, 453 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are pending in the application	ı <u>.</u>	·	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	wn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-23</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			•
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.		
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 22 August 2003 is/are:	`	ted to by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the		•	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	tion is required if the drawing(s) is	s objected to. See 37 CFR	1.121(d).
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	xaminer. Note the attached Of	fice Action or form PTO-	152.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 11	9(a)-(d) or (f).	
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:			
 Certified copies of the priority document 	ts have been received.		
Certified copies of the priority document	ts have been received in Appli	cation No	
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prio	rity documents have been rec	eived in this National Sta	age ,
application from the International Burea	u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not rec	eived.	
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	· ——	nary (PTO-413)	
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)		ail Date nal Patent Application (PTO-15	32)
 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>082203,011305</u>. 	6) Other:	narr atom Application (F10-13	<i>-</i> ,
S. Patent and Trademark Office			

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-3, 6, 7, 9-12, 15, 16, 18, and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Marchionna et al. (US 2004/0010171 A1).

The Marchionna reference discloses a process for removing isobutene and butadiene from a C4 stream. The process comprises the selective hydrogenation of butadiene present in the stream and then sending the stream to a reaction zone in which the isobutene present in the stream is dimerized (i.e., oligomerized). The dimerized stream is then separated to recover linear butenes. The catalyst used in the selective hydrogenation step contains supported noble metals. The catalyst used in the dimerization step includes solid acids such as molecular sieves. See paragraphs [0019], [0020], [0036], [0038], [0064], and [0065].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marchionna et al. (US 2004/0010171 A1).

The Marchionna reference discloses a process for removing isobutene and butadiene from a C4 stream. The process comprises the selective hydrogenation of butadiene present in the stream and then sending the stream to a reaction zone in which the isobutene present in the stream is dimerized (i.e., oligomerized). The dimerized stream is then separated to recover linear butenes. The catalyst used in the selective hydrogenation step contains supported noble metals. The catalyst used in the dimerization step includes solid acids such as molecular sieves. See paragraphs [0019], [0020], [0036], [0038], [0064], and [0065].

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It is unclear if the reaction zones in the Marchionna process are contained in the same reactor or different reactors.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Marchionna by using either two separate reactors or one reactor containing both catalysts because the compounds to be converted will be converted equivalently in either case.

Claims 4, 5, 13, 14, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marchionna et al. (US 2004/0010171 A1) in view of Polanek et al. (US 5,227,553).

As discussed above, it is unclear if the Marchionna reference discloses a porous inorganic oxide support for the hydrogenation catalyst. The reference also does not disclose the hydrogenation conditions as claimed.

The Polanek reference discloses the selective hydrogenation of butadiene. The process is conducted in the presence of a catalyst comprising a support such as alumina or silica and a metal such as platinum. Process conditions include temperatures ranging from 20° to 200° C and under pressures ranging from 5 to 50 bar and at a liquid hourly space velocity (LHSV) from 0.1 to 30 hr⁻¹. The amount of hydrogen added is equal to the stoichiometric amount or forms a hydrogen excess of up to 1.2 times the stoichiometric amount. See column 2, lines 50-55 and column 3, line 34 through column 4, line 31.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Marchionna by using the catalyst and conditions of Polanek in the selective hydrogenation step because such catalysts and conditions provide for the desired effect of selective hydrogenation.

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Claims 8, 17, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marchionna et al. (US 2004/0010171 A1) in view of Sakurada et al. (US 4,454,367).

As discussed above, the Marchionna reference does not disclose the specific molecular sieves used in the dimerization step and does not disclose the claimed conditions for the dimerization zone.

The Sakurada reference discloses the oligomerization of isobutene. The oligomerization is conducted in the presence of a mordenite catalyst at temperatures ranges from 20 to 180°C, pressures ranging from atmospheric to 100 kg/cm², and LHSV values ranging from 0.01 to 10 hr⁻¹. See column 2, lines 16-26 and 48-59 and column 5, lines 38-58.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the process of Marchionna by using the molecular sieve catalyst and conditions of Sakurada in the dimerization step because such catalysts and conditions provide for the desired effect of dimerization.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The prior art not relied upon discloses hydrogenation and/or oligomerization processes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Walter D. Griffin whose telephone number is (571) 272-1447. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30 to 4:00 with alternate Fridays off.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenn Caldarola can be reached on (571) 272-1444. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Walter D. Griffin

Primary Examiner Art Unit 1764

WG

February 6, 2006